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[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

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16th January, 1888

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT
NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received up to 9 A.M., on
MONDAY, the 16th April, 1888, for
RENTING the following FARMS for THREE
YEARS, from 1st July, 1888, viz:—
THE OPIUM FARM of the Territory of
Sarawak, from Tanjong Datu to and
inclusive of the Baran River, a distance
of 370 miles.
The GAMBLING FARM, from Tanjong

2nd—Tenders must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the Honourable the Resident of Sarawak, Kuching, Sarawak.

3rd—Tenders for each FARM SEPARATELY and a Tender for the THREE FARMS COLLECTIVELY, are required.

4th—The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

5th—The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to find Security for the due

fulfilment of his or their Contracts.
6th—For further information apply to A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Agents in Singapore for the SARAWAK GOVERNMENT, or to the RESIDENT'S OFFICE, Kuching, Sarawak.
F. O. MAXWELL,
Administering the Government
Resident's Office,
Kuching, Sarawak, 1st January, 1888. [20

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
KUHN & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING OFF
THEIR FINE ART COLLECTION
consisting of a
CHOICE and VALUABLE ASSORTMENT
of JAPANESE BRONZES, CLOISONNE,
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QUILTS, WALL DECORATIONS, BRONZE
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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. KUHN & Co., in thanking the
residents of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao
for their liberal patronage, regret to state
that, owing to the opening of a Branch
House in London, where Mr. KUHN'S presence
is "an absolute necessity," they are compelled
to temporarily close their Hongkong establish-
ment; but due notice will be given of the
resumption of business. Meanwhile all orders
sent to KUHN & Co., YOKOHAMA, will
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THE PUBLIC are respectfully notified that
the present sale of the most complete collection
of WORKS OF JAPANESE ART ever offered
in Hongkong at such low prices, will be limited
to the current month.

KUHN & Co.,

opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
 Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. [3]

**HONGKONG TIMBER
 YARD, WANCHAI.**

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
 "ALWAYS ON HAND."
 L. MALLORY,
 Proprietor.
 Hawking, 24th June, 1888. [63]

J. CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
 CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
 OPTICIANS.
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
 SOLE AGENTS
 for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
 highest Prices at every Exhibition; and
 for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MAKING
 GLASSES AND SPOGLASSES
 No. 8. OFFICERS' ROAD CENTRAL. [61]

J. AND, R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
P. O. R. T. E. R.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
 MERCHANT NAVY
 NAVY BOILED
 LONG FLAX
 CROWN
CANVA
 ARNHOLD, KARBEG & Co.
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1888. [60]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANKENMUTH
 No. 2, Robinson Street, at the "Free Press" Printing Establishment.

The Bensaude a shilling for breaking into his wife's house, and ordered him to pay for the furniture he smashed, or go to jail.

In the Commons this evening, Balfour resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented upon the vehement character of O'Brien's remarks last evening, and said it was nothing but what he was accustomed to from the same quarter. He concluded himself with the reflection that attacks of even a worse character had been made against O'Brien's present allies. *United Ireland* had compared Trevelyan to a skunk, a cut-throat, and a hangman. O'Brien had likewise drawn a comparison between Gladstone and Julius Caesar, and for continuous weeks *United Ireland* more than insinuated that Trevelyan and Earl Spencer had conspired to shield men guilty of the most horrible and nameless crimes. O'Brien stated that the result of their misguided action was to shield those persons, but that he never alleged that they did so without cause. Balfour said that he was not at all surprised at the remarks from his statements, but in reply to cries of "quite, quite," said he would never think of sullying his lips by repeating such language as had been used. He denied in toto the allegation that Earl Cairn had favored a Dublin parliament, and opened negotiations with Parnell with the knowledge of Salisbury. Preceding to compare the Crimes acts of 1842 and 1887, Balfour maintained that the latter did not, while the former did, create new crimes. O'Brien had boasted that his advice to the public of Mitchelltown, combined with the public opinion of England, saved the people from wholesale execution. The Government's action, Balfour declared, had been modified by no other.

At the Parliamentary election in Southwick today, the Gladstonian candidate was returned by a large majority.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the post of Ambassador to Italy. Sir J. Savile Lumley, the present Ambassador, will retire from the diplomatic service.

VENICE, February 17th.

The ironclads *Amazilia* and *Marina* are arriving with all speed. A commission of state officers from Rome is making an inventory of the stores at San Giorgio arsenal. The arsenals are working day and night. General Malin is inspecting the fortresses toward the French frontier.

GENEVA, February 17th.

It is reported that the German Ambassador at Berlin recently furnished the Bundesrath with proof that France, in the event of war, had planned to cross the frontier at Basle, and further, stated that Germany was ready to sign the treaty to protect the neutrality of Switzerland.

The French Ambassador at Berlin, M. de Camille, has just received a letter from the French frontier, and could only accept German aid in the event of a real violation of Swiss neutrality.

CHICAGO, February 17th.

The police are at last positive that they are on the track of the murderer of millionaire A. J. Snell, and the developments given out are of the most startling character. Chief of Police Hubbard to-night issued the following circular:

"Two thousand dollars reward. Look out for and arrest A. J. Snell's alleged murderer, William B. Tascott, alias Gathright alias Moore, Scott alias Clark, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 165 pounds in weight, slim built, very erect, full round face, heavy eyebrows, very fair complexion, dark brown hair, thin on top of the head, cut short; large blue eyes, small, thin, dark mustache, may be dyed; wore when last seen brown and gray striped pants, stripe one-half inch wide, dark coat, vest and overcoat, black silk hat, square top ring set with garnets and pearls, one pearl missing. He may carry a cane with a round head and a straight handle. 'W. B. T.' in monogram; also a metal-colored oval valise, eighteen inches long and eight inches deep, hung by a strap over his shoulder. The above reward will be paid for his capture and detention until officers arrive."

The startling features of the case are that William B. Tascott, the man wanted, is the son of a prominent and wealthy citizen, Colonel J. B. Tascott, a leading wholesale paint merchant of this city. He was born and raised within a few blocks of the murdered man Snell. Though well educated he displayed a liking for the companionship of wild boys. It is said that he has served a term in the Kentucky penitentiary for burglary. He returned a few months ago, and his family and friends tried to reform him. One of these friends, Mrs. Henrietta Owsly, invited him to her house, and young Tascott returned the kindness by robbing her. The theft was discovered by Mrs. Owsly, who refused to prosecute him. For several weeks before the Snell murder Tascott boarded with Mrs. Wickes, in the same neighborhood, by the name of Scott, and he is thought to be the one who committed all the burglaries which took place in that vicinity before the murder. Since then no trace of him can be found. Mr. Snell's estate was probated to-day. It is estimated at \$45,000, but of this \$33,000 was conveyed to his wife four years ago. He left no will, and the balance of the estate will be divided among his widow and four children.

NEW YORK, February 17th.

The *Herald's* London cable makes a mystery of the fact that the prison whereabouts of the convicted American dynamiter is unknown and news is inferred that they have "equalled" and fresh developments are imminent. It is also quoted an unnamed person close to the Home Office as asking pointedly why they should have confessed and given information of great importance to the Government. The query is supposed to intimate that the convicts have made a confession.

The *Times's* London cable says: The police are nervously searching for the man who carried off the dynamite brought in by Calian and Harkins. Spies in New York sent word of a dynamite and for that cause all the female passengers of the *Germania* and *Galicia* were searched early in the week. Stricter precautions too, have been taken to guard the Parliament House.

The *Times's* Paris special reports the production in Reggio, Italy, of "Asrael," a new opera by Baron Albert Franchetti, whose mother was a Rothschild and whose father was worth 100,000,000 francs. The plot is stupid, but the critics say the music, in which the German method is allied to the purest melody, will revolutionize the present school of Italian music. The scenery includes views of hell and of heaven, with a staircase of gold and a wonderful court of angels.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), February 19th.

The Daniels building, occupied by printing establishments, etc., was burned to-night. The loss aggregates \$350,000. The Lebanon Mills were burned to-night. Loss, \$150,000.

ST. LOUIS, February 19th.

A dispatch from Key West says: A great deal is being said regarding the fidelity of reports received from Cuba concerning the disorders on the island, but it is utterly useless for the Havana papers to attempt to contradict the reports, because they are not only true but are taken from telegrams received from Havana daily and from the Havana papers. The *La Lucha* of February 10th, in referring to crime in Havana, says that since the 1st of January they have taken in the ambulance hospital of the city 756 persons who were wounded with fire

arms, knives etc., and that ten persons were murdered during the same time. The dispatch also says that the mail wagon that runs from Braceles to Santo Spirito was stopped by six armed men a few days ago and that the driver was killed, the mail robbed and the team stolen.

LONDON, February 20th.

A young farmer in Van Huren, Miss., named Mitchell, advertised for a wife last summer and among others got a note from a little girl in Sussex, named Miss Gold. A correspondence followed, photographs were exchanged and everything was mutually satisfactory. Miss Gold sailed for America last November to wed her admirer. She took passage on the *W. A. Schollen*, which, it will be remembered, was lost off the coast of Dover. Miss Gold got particular newspaper prominence because of her great bravery and fortitude as the vessel was sinking. The immigrants on the vessel were mostly Dutch, and Miss Gold begged the few English people on board to join hands and die together. Miss Gold was rescued by the vessel's crew, taken back home to Winchester, Sussex. She would not risk the terrors of a second voyage, so Mitchell had to come over to marry her. He arrived a few weeks ago and the notice of his marriage to Miss Gold was published in the London papers to-day.

Advices have been received that thirty-six trains conveying troops have left Odessa and proceeded in the direction of Kichenov.

BERLIN, February 20th.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, in an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck, suggested that the Powers unite in advising the Porte as Succrain of Bulgaria, to declare the Prince Ferdinand's exercise of power illegal. It is reported that Bismarck advised Count Kinsky to assent to the suggestion, on Russian's pledge that the declaration shall be accompanied by no coercive measures.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 20th.

Roumania has notified the Porte that Austria has given an assurance that Russian violation of Roumanian territory will be considered a *casus belli*.

PARIS, February 21st.

Eight members of the French Chamber of Deputies, who called a meeting at the Palace Bourbon of all the Republican Deputies to listen to a statement of delegates representing the Panama Canal question, at the last moment were refused the use of the legislative palace for the meeting. The matter will be brought up in the Chamber of Deputies.

Several journals fear that a Government crisis will ensue should the Cabinet insist upon the Chamber of Deputies voting some money on account of the secret service, and declare that they will make the vote a question of confidence.

The Cabinet has decided not to consent to a reduction of the secret service estimates. The Radicals and Socialists of St. Evremont have decided to run General Boulanger in the Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the fact that he is ineligible.

At the trial of M. Wilson the Public Prosecutor declared that Wilson's conduct had been downright villainous and should be stigmatized as it deserved, especially when his position was considered, and that the immoral traffic in which he had been engaged had been carried into the Palace of the Elysee.

The Prefects of the Departments of the Loire, Maine et Loire, and Vendee, are candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, and pending, have informed the Government that the Radical committees are determined to nominate Boulanger for every vacancy.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.

With reference to the Fisheries treaty, the *modus vivendi* referred to in the President's letter is in the shape of a protocol drawn up by the British plenipotentiaries. It states that considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the treaty can possibly be ratified, the conditions, which have given rise to so much irritation, might be revived and interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty. Under these circumstances, the United States should remove the duties specified above, licenses shall be issued free of charge. United States fishing vessels entering and not remaining more than twenty-four hours in harbor shall not be required to enter or clear, providing they do not communicate with the shore; forfeiture to be exacted only for fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

The American plenipotentiaries express satisfaction with the above protocol.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Crown Prince's bed has been placed in the large drawing-room of the villa since the operation. He is never without the attendance of medical men, of whom there are six who take turns in sitting with him. In his throat he has a double tube of silver, which is three inches long. He takes only liquid nourishment, such as the strongest beef tea that can be made, various jellies, milk and wine. Dr. Bergmann used chloroform for the operation, against the wishes of Mackenzie, but he refused to operate without it. The case has always been treated on the German system, of which Mackenzie does not wholly approve. He would have preferred to follow the English plan, but his position is a very delicate one, not to say a painful one.

The German visitors to San Remo are filled with jealousy at the confidence placed in Mackenzie, and are prolific in ridiculous stories on the subject of the Crown Prince's treatment, entirely forgetting that Sir Morell was originally summoned to Potsdam by the advice of the German specialists, and nothing could be more generous and considerate than his demeanor toward the German medical men who are concerned with the case. The Crown Prince's principal attendant is an Irish lady, who is a most experienced nurse.

February 22nd.

It is stated that Austria agrees with Russia in holding that Prince Ferdinand's presence in Bulgaria is illegal, but recognizes his election to the throne as legal. Italy is said to have declared that she will co-operate with England and Austria in any action they may take in regard to Bulgaria.

The legation and consulate offices were closed to-day in honor of Washington. A dinner to-night at the American Club in honor of Washington was attended by prominent Americans, including the Minister, the Consul-General and Bret Harte. A singular feature was that Washington's name was not mentioned at the dinner. No speeches were made nor toasts proposed.

In Vienna last night General Lawton gave a dinner in honor of Washington. All the Americans in Vienna were invited. Everybody had a patriotic and jolly time.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Mr. and Mrs. Phelps at the American Legation last night.

NEW YORK, February 22nd.

The members of the American Yacht Club are jubilant over the prospect of an international race during the coming season under the auspices of the prize offered by it three years

ago, which has gone a-begging. It is the most valuable prize ever offered by any yachting organization in the world. The cup was made by Tiffany and cost \$12,500. It is open for competition by all foreign steam yachts, on conditions somewhat similar to those provided for the America's cup races, and is to be, as that trophy was before the recent conditions were imposed, a perpetual international challenge cup representing the supremacy of the world in steam yachting. "The reason we have had to wait so long for a challenge," said a prominent member of the American Club, "is simply that there was no foreign steam yacht that would have a ghost of a chance against Mr. Gould's *Atlanta*."

Mr. Watson, builder of the cutter *Thistle*, says that Sir William Pearce is now building a yacht at Fairfield that is likely to be a dangerous competitor. Pearce is the head of the ship-building firm of Elder & Co. Many members of the New York Club are disgusted at the apathy of their organization as compared with the American, Atlantic and others.

A LECTURE ON HAWAII.

Pioneer Hall, in San Francisco, was crowded to its utmost capacity on the evening of Feb. 16th, with the usual attendants upon the course of lectures, the fourth of which was delivered by Dr. George L. Fitch. On this occasion the subject treated was "Hawaii, its volcanoes, its manners and customs."

The speaker's remarks were based on personal knowledge of the subject, he having resided in that country for many years in the Government service.

His description of the Hawaiian volcanoes was graphic and interesting, having pointed out with unusual clearness and effect the wonderful peculiarities of volcanic eruption, such as may be witnessed at certain times in different parts of the island.

Dr. Fitch's description of the manners and customs of the Hawaiian natives consisted chiefly in a recital of personal experiences. He told of their peculiar manner of living, their principal dishes of food and the processes of cooking, both as a great feast among the natives, and as a meal from a vegetable that resembles an Indian turnip or a Spanish radish, and is cooked by a sort of steaming process by being buried in a hollow of mud or clay, covered with different kinds of moistened leaves, the whole covered with mud and then heated. After the cooking, it is ground up in a mortar, the consistency of mush and eaten from a calabash by each fisherman from a common dish which he can retain on two fingers.

Pigs and fish are cooked in a similar process, but pigs are not butchered as the civilized manner of cooking. The Kinkas regard that as brutal in the extreme. Their process is to shut off the animal's wind by slitting a spot on his nose. His bristles are removed by rolling him over hot rocks, and after this process he is hung up and bled.

The natives classify diseases into two kinds, native and foreign—native when the afflicted suffers from a disease which he has inherited, and foreign if he dies. They attribute all native diseases to some sin which the victim has committed, and the manner of discovering that sin is at once unique and simple. The doctor is summoned, who brings a Bible and a deck of cards. Of the latter nine are dealt out after a prescribed fashion in their superstitious faith; the Bible is opened, and on any chance page, and the number of spots on the cards indicates the number of the verse which tells of the particular sin that has been committed.

It is then necessary by a ritual of religious proceedings to do penance for that sin by a season of prayer.

The speaker gave it as his conviction that the Christian Kanakas is a heathen still, if one will take pains to penetrate a very superficial covering. No matter how thoroughly instilled into their lives Christian ideas may seem to be the process is not unlike gilding a wooden statue. All the gold on earth is not sufficient to gild the statue in wood still. They are very superstitious people, and all the missionaries in the Lord's vineyard will not change them. They are firm spiritualists, almost as a people, and believe in spiritual manifestations and interference with imperishable faith.

The doctor explained by census estimates that the race is dying out, and must, if the future repeats the past, become extinct in a few more decades. In 1778 the island numbered a population of 400,000; seventy-five years later it was reduced to 40,000. The reason given is the dreadful havoc wrought by fatal epidemics.

S. Francisco Chronicle.

AN EDUCATED MONGOLIAN PRESENTS THE CASE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* publishes the following telegram dated Washington 19th February:

Yan Phou Lee, a Chinese graduate of Yale College and now a resident of New Haven, has written a reply, which appeared in the *Capital* of this city to-day, to Senator Mitchell's speech on the Chinese bill exclusion bill which he introduced in the Senate some time ago. Although it is weak, it is interesting, as it shows how little a patriotic Chinaman can say in defense of the immigration of his people. The following are extracts from the reply to Mitchell's speech:

"One would suppose that the citizens of this great republic have had enough of the anti-Chinese question; that they are tired of the periodical hue and cry raised against inoffensive folks; that they are disgusted with the insult and outrage, robbery and murder in the name of the law, and murder and massacre perpetrated upon helpless and unprotected people; but alas! the law is already in force against Chinese immigration, the lawmakers at Washington are now trying to move heaven and earth to induce Congress to pass one still more stringent, more unjust and having less regard for treaty rights than all previous measures dealing with the same question."

"The new bill goes by the name of its introducer, Senator Mitchell, and proposes to prohibit the entrance of any Chinese whatsoever, except consular and diplomatic agents, and to annul all treaties with China which bear on the immigration of Chinese subjects. It is urged in support of the bill that the present law against the Chinese is not only inadequate, but practically a dead letter, because of the venality of certain Custom-house officials and the fraudulent sale of return certificates. Now, if this means anything, it means that since the officials in San Francisco are running after the golden calf, any law, however stringent, would be nullified by their actions. It also indicates, whatever labor agitators say to the contrary, that Chinese labor is in great demand on the Pacific coast, and that the supply will be kept up so long as the demand remains unsatisfied."

"But since the adjustment of supply and demand results from the interplay of economic forces which it is as vain to battle against as the cyclone, we see that Senator Mitchell and his sympathizers have a herculean task before them. They are, I believe, doing something still more rash and ridiculous than Don Quixote's charging the windmill, when they attempt to oppose two economic forces equally potent as supply and demand—viz. first, the tendency on the part of the precious metals to distribute themselves evenly all over the globe with the growth of

commerce; and, second, the tendency on the part of wages in similar employments to come down to the same level with the increase in the facilities of transportation. When legislators attempt to keep the precious metals in this country and have the balance of trade in their favor, they are contending against economic force No. 1. When labor organizations strive to maintain an abnormally high standard of wages, they are butting their heads against economic force No. 2."

"It becomes evident, therefore, that when Senator Mitchell and others undertake to prevent the drain of gold through the China trade by cutting off all commercial intercourse with China (for that is what the bill amounts to), and when they propose to preserve the placer mining standard of wages on the Pacific coast by prohibiting Chinese immigration, they have made a bigger contract than they can carry out. Or to use an elegant western phrase, 'they've bet more than they can chew.'"

"Now this country wants everything for itself, but is not willing to give anything in return. It wants Chinese labor, but would not yield it protection; it wants tea and silk, but begrudges the gold and silver which the Chinese ask for payment, and wants China to admit merchants, travelers and laborers, but refuses to reciprocate. What will be the consequences? The Chinese government will be compelled to adopt retaliatory measures. If so, it will be a matter for universal regret, for it would mean retrogression. No one would rejoice any more than England, long since jealous of the growth of American influence and American trade in the Orient. None would regret it more than China, for her feelings toward the 'flowery kingdom' are those of friendship, unalloyed by fear of aggression, and of respect, because the United States has not stained its hands in the opium trade."

"We are all agreed that a cause must be weak indeed when its advocates have to resort to misrepresentations and unfounded charges, incendiary speeches and violent denunciations to gain their end. Then it follows that the cause of the sand lot is as weak as Lazarus just after returning to life. Senator Mitchell says that the Chinese are menacing the occupants of this country as the locusts occupied Egypt, but he gives no evidence for that broad statement. He estimates the number of Chinese in the United States at 250,000 to 300,000. That is to say that after forty years of immigration even a Chinese hater does not venture to exaggerate the size of the Chinese population of this country more than three times, for, according to the census of 1880, there were 104,000 Chinese in all the States and Territories. Since 1880 there must have been as many departures and deaths as arrivals; if not, it would be because the hordes of San Francisco have left off throwing stones in the cause of Christian civilization. A few wicked Chinamen, with the aid of American laws and lawyers, succeed in landing a cargo of miserable, druggable women, and straightway the whole Chinese population is charged with the immoral trade, although the Chinese merchants and their consular representatives were the most eager to prevent the landing."

"The senator says that with the Chinese, perjury was a crowning virtue, while hypocrisy, deception and fraud were instruments of common employment. If the Chinese are so wicked, I ask why are so many thousands of them employed by the best California families as domestics, and by enlightened manufacturers in various factories? Why do they prefer the Chinese to others? Are those employers fools to expose themselves, their families and the consumers of their goods to such a great danger? Are they not afraid of being cheated or even poisoned or tainted by the immoral and leprous Asiatics? Surely there is a kind of inflation which inspires insanity unknown to doctors. If, as Senator Mitchell charges, they observe their own customs and obey their own laws, is it not because the Californians have not taught them any different, nor opened any schools to teach them, and by enlightening manufacturers in various factories? Is it not better for them to be amenable to some control than to be entirely lawless?"

"It is notorious that neither the municipality of San Francisco nor the State of California has ever undertaken to govern the Chinese. For the last thirty years they have devised means only for the purpose of oppressing them and making them disgorge the last hard-earned dollar. It is a pity that the history of the Chinese colony has not yet been written, though, to be sure, it would hardly be creditable or reliable, for it would have to be written in blood; but if it had been, what terrible stories of wrongs, injustice and oppression it could tell!"

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, QUEENSLAND PORTS, &c.

THE Departure of the British Steamer

"AFGHAN,"

Captain Roy, is postponed until 5 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 24th March, 1888.

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(FROM 1ST APRIL).

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS, &c., with Large Public Room in one of the Best Houses of the Peak.

Apply to

MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1888.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to

No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1886.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "UPPINGHAM," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th March, or they will not be received. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1888.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTH has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILROAD, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....\$200.00

To San Francisco and return.....350.00

available for 6 months.....350.00

To Liverpool.....350.00

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